

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS, each in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD is sent by mail to subscribers at the rate of \$1 per week, or \$5 per month, or \$15 per quarter, or \$50 per annum, in advance. It is sent by mail to subscribers at the rate of \$1 per week, or \$5 per month, or \$15 per quarter, or \$50 per annum, in advance. It is sent by mail to subscribers at the rate of \$1 per week, or \$5 per month, or \$15 per quarter, or \$50 per annum, in advance.

VOLUME XIX. No. 146

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASPER GARDEN—F. JULIEN'S CONCERT.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—FAUCETT—ARTS.

BOHEMIA THEATRE. Bowery—FALLO—SARATOGA ROAD.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham Square—THE GRASS OF DEATH—THE FAIRY LIGHT GUARD—LA FAVORITE.

WALLACK THEATRE. Broadway—THE SCORCHER—MY AUNT—A FAVORITE PICTURE BY BUSINESS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—ADMISSION FREE—WANT FOR THE FAIRY LIGHT GUARD—WANT FOR THE FAIRY LIGHT GUARD.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 47 Broadway—STANDARD MINSTRELS BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, HALL, 44 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 33 Broadway—BURY.

ST. MICHAEL'S EXHIBITION ROOM—CONFESSION OF A MURDER—VENEZUELA.

WHOLE WORLD, 37 and 39 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.

JONES'S PANTHROPE—APOLLO ROOMS.

New York, Sunday, May 24, 1854.

The News.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON—NEBRASKA—THE FUGITIVE. The three prominent events of the past week are the passage of the Nebraska bill, the annual eclipse, and the fugitive slave riot in Boston. The first has been attended with a marvelous and unexpected perturbation of the political elements generally. The office holders are in an awkward fix especially, as the administration, convinced that the principles of the Nebraska measure are becoming vastly more popular since the settlement of that question than its most sanguine friends hoped, is making it the test of political orthodoxy. We pity the poor fellows, for few could "wheel about and turn about" with the celerity of the organ at the capital; and having once lost the cue which remained for them but to take the chances. Already the Collector of this port has received orders to "discontinue the services" of the unsound in the custom house; but it is said that he rebels against the edict, and Mr. Redfield will, therefore, in all probability, be bronzed by his contumacy. Our Postmaster, too, and the subordinates of his department, hold their places by a very fragile tenure. Mr. Fowler belongs to the hairbarrer faction, which was but the other day defeated in an attempt to choose a Grand Sachem of the wire pullers of Old Tammany. The influence of that party is gone. Even John Cochrane is set down as among the suspected; but he has, happily, rendered good service to the Executive that he may possibly escape the general decapitation. The first of July will perhaps witness the begin of an army of patriots who have grown sleek at the public crib. They should join the Nebraska emigration company—capital \$2,500,000—now organizing by the abolitionists, and illustrate the principle of squatter sovereignty in the unexplored solitudes of that magnificent country. As for the eclipse, with the exception of recording a slight but very agreeable coolness of the atmosphere, and a brisk demand for window glass, with a corresponding activity among the glaziers, we have nothing to say. The fugitive slave riot at Boston now occupies the public mind. We give the fullest details of this affair on the first page, and have commented upon it in an editorial article. The telegraphic despatches contain the latest information from the scene of the outrage. At a late hour last night a large crowd remained collected about the court house, but the presence of a strong force of military prevented any hostile demonstration. The government at Washington has authorized the Marshal to call upon two companies of United States troops stationed at Newport. The Rev. Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, two of the most active promoters of the riot, yesterday applied for a force to protect their residences from an apprehended attack of the Irish, who have become excited to frenzy by the murder of officer Batchelder by the mob, and whose death they threaten to avenge.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Our correspondence from Havana describes the feeling produced by the arrival of the French vessels of war, among the official portion of the population, as amounting almost to a frenzy of delight. They now think themselves secure against all ulterior danger from this quarter. The Captain-General and his lady were busy fitting their new visitors, and treating them, amongst other sights, with the humane spectacle of a bull fight. The new capitulation tax turns out, as usual, to be only another device to replenish the bankrupt treasury at Madrid. It is not unlikely that it will give rise to an explosion amongst the slave holders. We give the text of it in full.

ON THE INSIDE PAPERS.

May be found letters from Paris, Australia, Chili, New Granada, Calao, Acapulco, Washington Territory, Texas, and Albany; an interesting communication concerning the Chinese Islands; news from the Bahama Islands; the anarchy in Greece; Palestine mortgaged to the Rothschilds; synopsis of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; Affairs in Washington; important opinion relative to water rights in New Jersey; fashionable intelligence; court reports; review of new books; commercial and financial news; theatrical intelligence, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship Arctic is now fully doused at this port from Liverpool. She will bring four days later news from all parts of Europe.

The steamer Detroit, with a cargo of supplies for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company, was run into by a brig in Saginaw bay on Friday, and sunk. No lives were lost, but the vessel is a total loss.

AFAIRS IN THE CITY.

There was a rumor in Wall street yesterday that the city of Cronstadt had been bombarded by the allied fleet. The report came from the office of the London & San, and it was stated that two mercantile houses in this city had received letters by the steamship America in which allusion was made to the circumstance. It was further stated that three thousand lives were lost in the conflict, and that the town was either taken or abandoned. We give the rumor for what it is worth. The arrival of the Arctic, now due, will either confirm or show its falsity. There is a vast deal of mung news in Europe just now.

By the report of the City Inspector it appears that the whole number of deaths during the week ending 27th inst. was 359, being 33 less than the previous week. Of the total number 214 were children under ten years of age, and 52 inmates of the public institutions. There were 49 victims of consumption, 10 of congestion of the brain, 32 of dropsy, 9 of debility, 9 of dysentery, 13 of fevers of various kinds, 26 of inflammation of the lungs, 29 of other lung complaints, 16 of mania, 23 of convulsions, 14 of dropsy, 5 of smallpox, 29 cases of still born, 6 premature births, 1 suicide, 2 fatal canals, and 11 persons drowned, are recorded. 21 were natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 12 of England, 2 of Scotland, and 22 of Germany.

The Negro Riots in Boston—Traitors in Arms—Murder of a United States Officer.

The people of Boston are for the third time in open armed opposition to the constitution and laws of the United States. Under the circumstances, it is proper that the country should be informed of the fullest particulars regarding the disgraceful conduct of the people who make such braggarts of themselves by calling their city a peaceable, law-abiding community.

We have given in another part of the paper all the light which the Boston newspapers and our telegraphic correspondents have been able to furnish us, and the record is a most horrible one. It is a remarkable fact that but three of the papers have editorial comments upon this affair, and those comments are of the weakest sort.

It appears that a slave, named Anthony Burns, escaped from his master, Mr. Suttle, of Alexandria, Virginia, and, on Wednesday last, was arrested in Boston, under the authority of the act commonly known as the Fugitive Slave law. He was taken before a United States Commissioner, Mr. Loring, and two witnesses, the master and Mr. Brent, of Alexandria, proved his identity. Mr. Suttle also proved that Burns was his property. At the request of the slave's counsel—two notorious abolitionists—the examination was adjourned until Friday; on Friday night an incendiary meeting was held at Faneuil Hall. Mr. Wendell Phillips and Mr. Theodore Parker, (the last named person is a minister of the gospel,) counselled the mob to resist to the death, and highly inflammatory resolutions were adopted. The meeting adjourned to the Court House, where the slave was confined. One of the doors was broken in with axes and a battering ram. The rioters were beaten back by the United States Marshal's aids, who were armed with sabres. The Marshal himself narrowly escaped death, and James Batchelder, one of his special deputies, was shot dead by one of the abolitionists. Mr. Batchelder fell a martyr to his devotion to the constitution and the laws of his country; it is the hope of every good citizen that his murder will not be allowed to go unavenged. The riot was quelled for the time, but broke out again yesterday morning, when the Commissioner again adjourned the slave's examination till Monday.

The public sentiment of Massachusetts must give countenance to these lawless acts, or they could never happen. The abolitionist party in Boston cannot muster over a thousand voters, and there were four or five thousand persons in the crowd, which was actuated by the same bigoted spirit of fanaticism which in ancient times caused the hanging, branding and banishing of Quakers, Anabaptists, and women who were unfortunate enough to be old and ugly, and, therefore, were adjudged to be witches. The whole force of the city of Boston seems to have been employed for the rioters, or else it was entirely inactive. The speakers at the meeting told the mob that the city authorities had pledged themselves not to interfere in the matter; and it was not until after all the mischief was done, and Batchelder had been dead twelve hours, that the Mayor appeared on the scene of the murder, which is not three hundred yards distant from the City Hall.

The conduct of the Commissioner is mysterious. It certainly exhibited great weakness on his part. With proper firmness the riot might have been avoided. He had all the evidence required by law at the first examination, and there could have been no doubt upon his mind as to these facts:—First, that Burns was a fugitive slave; second, that he was the property of Mr. Suttle. Why, then, did not Mr. Commissioner Loring do his duty, and give up the slave to his master, and provide protection for slave and master while the latter chose to remain in Boston, and safe conduct when he should see fit to leave that city? That was his duty; and if he has not back-bone enough to do his duty according to his oath of office, he should resign at once.

No, Mr. Commissioner Loring paltered and succumbed to and played with the abolitionists, and they, taking advantage of his weakness, first got out a process against the claimant of the slave and his witness, by which they were compelled to give bail in five thousand dollars to appear and defend a suit brought against them for conspiracy to kidnap; and also stirred up all the black and white traitors in the city to break open the Court House and shoot down the officers of justice. That's what Mr. Loring has done, and his imbecility will receive, as it richly merits, the contempt and derision of the whole country.

The city authorities are likewise highly reprehensible. It is true that they are not bound to execute the fugitive slave law, but they are bound to preserve the peace of the city at all hazards. The Mayor has at his order two hundred policemen and two thousand volunteer soldiers. It seems strange, too, that the Mayor and Aldermen should allow an incendiary meeting to be held in that hall, which, two years ago, was refused to the late Mr. Webster, when he desired to address his fellow-citizens in defence of the compromise measures.

In fact, the only person in Boston who seems to be willing to do his duty in the matter, is the United States Marshal, Mr. Freeman. So far he has kept the slave secure, and he avows his intention to continue the same surveillance at all hazards.

We have stated that this is the third time that Boston has been in armed opposition to the federal authorities. The first occasion was in the case of Shadrach, a slave, who was taken out of the Court House by an armed mob, and run off to Canada. The second was the celebrated case of Thomas Sims. In this case the ingenuity of the abolitionists was baffled, and after two weeks of delay Sims was returned to his master. Several persons were tried for attempting to rescue these men, but none were convicted. Although the evidence was clear against several of the accused, yet no jury could be found to agree, and thus the abolitionists were encouraged to the last attempt, the details of which we give to-day.

Contrast all these facts with the proceedings of the New York people and the federal authorities here, under similar circumstances. On Friday three fugitive slaves were found in this city. They were taken before the proper officer, the necessary proofs were put in, and found to be valid; the slaves were surrendered to their masters, and the matter was ended. There was no excitement whatever upon the subject, and not more than half a hundred people knew anything of the matter until they were informed of the circumstances by the newspapers. Now, there are abolitionists in New York, as well as in Boston, but they do not dare to show themselves—the popular voice is

for the Union and the constitution, and the people are always ready to uphold the law.

It is to be regretted that Boston, with all her law, all her learning, all her orators, all her statesmen, all her common schools, all her churches, and all her newspapers has not a little more patriotism and love of country. Boston is always ready and willing to take Southern money, but never ready to acknowledge Southern rights.

The Spanish American Republics—Their Revolutionary Condition—Pernicious Effects of the Equality and Amalgamation of Races.

A glance at the condition of the Spanish republics of this continent, from the date of their separation from the crown of Spain to the present day, is suggestive not only of a dark, bloody and melancholy history, unrelieved by any solid advantages, but without any apparent prospect or hope of redemption for the future. Assuredly there is no hope for them except from the most radical and sweeping changes in their political, religious and social institutions. Most of these Spanish republics have been experimenting upon the doctrines of popular government for a period exceeding thirty years, and they have been steadily retrograding from bad to worse, until, at this day, from the Rio Grande southward to the empire of Brazil, they are (with scarcely an exception) either at war with each other, or in a state of internal revolution and anarchy. Take, for example, the following schedule of our beligerent Spanish sisterhood, from our next door neighbor down into the very heart of South America.

The republic of Mexico has found no relief in the recall of Santa Anna. Her people appear to have no aspirations for the empire which he proposes to establish over them; and, without waiting for the subsidies of the Gadsden treaty, he is compelled to take the field against the revolutionary movement of Alvarez, the avowed dictator from the country. But should Santa Anna be superseded by Alvarez, it is altogether probable that before the expiration of the year, Alvarez, in his turn, will be thrown out by a counter revolution. Thus left to her own resources, there is nothing promised to Mexico but the revolutionary tread-mill from one generation to another, as the years roll on.

The next republic south is Guatemala; and she is amusing herself at present, under the direction of Gen. Carrera, with a war against Honduras. An ultimate design of Santa Anna, if successful in his Mexican empire, is said to be the incorporation of the Central American States into his dominions, and the war of Carrera against Honduras is supposed to be a part of the game. Perhaps the appeal of Honduras for annexation to the United States, when formally laid before our government, may throw some light upon this business. Nicaragua, notwithstanding all the labors of our ministers—Mr. Hise, Mr. Squier and Major Borland—is revisited by her old malady, and is again enjoying all the excitements and brutalities of a civil war. Our late news from San Juan gives a beautiful picture, also, of the supreme colored authorities of the Mosquito Kingdom. In the republic of New Granada, President Jose Maria Obando is confronted in every direction by the armed forces of Gen. Jose Maria Melo, who claims to lead the liberty party. The Anglo-Saxons, however, along the isthmus route of Panama, it appears, have mixed up a considerable seasoning of the doctrines of socialism and the anti-Catholic platform of the know-nothing party with the general staple of New Granadian politics, which have given a more than ordinary zest to the present revolutionary movements in that country.

The next republic adjoining that of New Granada is Venezuela. Here Jose G. Monagas, President, and his hopeful brother, have for some time been alternating in the occupation of the Presidency—first one and then the other—but invariably at the point of the bayonet, the usual substitute for popular elections in all the Spanish States of the Continent. At present General Paez is in the field against Monagas, and as it is perfectly immaterial which is victor, it is useless to attempt an explanation of the causes of the war or its probable results. Next to Venezuela we find President Jose Maria Urbina, of Ecuador, compelled to take up arms against the presumptuous General Flores, an old campaigner and a very troublesome customer to the constituted authorities of that republic, when he is excluded from the number. Brazil is quiet, and seems to be comparatively happy under the rigid discipline of a despotism. South of Brazil, everything again is a state of revolution, disorder, anarchy, or uncertainty, till we reach the Land's End of Patagonia. The gigantic antrophograph of that highly interesting country are in the blessed condition of primitive barbarism. They plunder and butcher occasionally such shipwrecked mariners as may fall into their clutches; but from none of the few that have escaped have we ever heard of any revolutionary disturbances in Patagonia. The pernicious institutions which the Spaniards have planted in other places, do not exist there, and hence the internal condition of Patagonia is that of comparative tranquillity.

Now, what are the causes of this incapacity of the Spanish republics to govern themselves? Why these continual wars among them?—these successive revolutions, these calamities, degrading, and irretrievable condition of internal anarchy into which they have fallen? Their executive and legislative offices are largely occupied by men of intelligence and education—their people (such as they are) are tractable and kindly disposed. Almost any government which would give them peace would be satisfactory to them. But they have been so long the victims of ambitious demagogues; they are so steeped in ignorance and superstition; they are such an incoherent and enervated mass in themselves, that a revolutionary aspirant can always muster an army among them, from the prospects of plunder—in the hope of some change which may possibly, in some way, better their condition. The supremacy of the Catholic Church in these Spanish-American States can have but little to do immediately in their intestine feuds and wars upon each other, for all parties in all these States are alike attached to the church, excepting, perhaps, in New Granada. The causes of this disorderly state of things lie deeper; and yet the main cause is visible upon the surface.

According to our declaration of independence, "all men are created equal;" yet the construction of our government, and the social and political distinctions of our institutions, discard this axiom as a fundamental error. Our federal constitution does not recognize this principle of equality between the white and

black races; nor in the practical operations of our government do we find the African or Indian tribes admitted to the same social and political footing with the white races. The result has been a distinct, homogeneous, self-sustaining and constantly improving governing element in our population, to which negroes and Indians, and all the inferior mixed races, are subservient. One of the strongest objections of Mr. Webster against the incorporation of California and New Mexico into our Union, was that it would infuse into our governing population of pure European extraction the plebeian Mexican hybrids, resulting from the miscellaneous intercourse of negroes, Indians and Spaniards, and all recognized as among the sovereign Mexican people. But the evils anticipated by Mr. Webster from this infusion was prevented in New Mexico and California by an American emigration sufficient to overwhelm the indigenous hybrids, or to hold them in peaceful subjection. The present delegate from New Mexico to Congress is of pure Spanish descent; nor is it likely that a negro, or a mulatto, or an Indian, will ever be sent from that Territory as its official representative at Washington.

But it is to this deterioration of the Spanish race in Mexico, and in all the Spanish States south of it to New Granada, from its promiscuous crossings with negroes and Indians; and it is to the practical recognition, more or less, of all these different varieties of cross-breeds, to the same political and social level with the pure white races, in most of the Spanish republics, that they are indebted for their constant downward tendency to anarchy and ultimate extinction. The effects of this promiscuous amalgamation have operated not only in a general deterioration of the Mexican population, but they are strikingly presented in the census of that country. Twenty, or even thirty years ago, we believe the aggregate population of the republic was some seven millions, and from all the information at hand, we are not aware that it is greater than seven millions at this day. Hybrids may be occasionally prolific, but they are physically and mentally effeminate and short lived. But we have no space for further argument. We take this position—that the fundamental error of the Spanish-American republics, to which all their subsequent misfortunes and their present hopeless imbecility may be traced, is the deterioration of the population by the amalgamation of the white with inferior races, and the admission of the hybrids to the same social and political footing with the unadulterated whites. We care nothing for statutory regulations to the contrary, (if any there are,) so long as the practical working of popular government in the Spanish States has been to admit whites and hybrids to a common level as the sovereign people.

Contrasted with this pernicious system of equality, we turn to the careful and rigid discrimination preserved in the United States, which excludes both the inferior races of Indians and negroes, and their hybrids, to the least discernible infusion of African blood even in the white man, from equality with the whites, socially or politically. To this end the institution of Southern slavery has been the controlling power. Let Southern slavery be abolished, and let whites and blacks, and their miscellaneous offspring, be admitted to the same political and social level, and before the expiration of fifty years we shall have fully realized (even should we escape the horrors of St. Domingo) all the evils of the revolutions and anarchy which have ground poor Mexico and her Spanish-American neighbors to the dust. And yet the social and political equality of the African with the Caucasian is part and parcel of the abolition programme, of which the Nebraska agitation is but a passing incident. Let us abide by the safeguards of the constitution.

NAVAL REFORMS—THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Now that our naval service seems likely to undergo a thorough revision, we deem it useful to offer such suggestions as appear likely to increase the efficiency of its various departments; and in none more than the medical branch of the service is the work of reform needed. It is so important that the responsible duties entrusted to this class of officers shall be properly and faithfully discharged, that, notwithstanding its drudgery, we may well be excused devoting a portion of our space to the consideration of the subject.

When a surgeon enters the service he must be examined by a Board of Naval Surgeons, designated by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose. The board reports the relative merits of the candidates, as shown by the examination. Those of whose qualifications the board is satisfied, are appointed assistant surgeons as their services are required. After serving in the capacity of assistant surgeon for about five years, they have to submit themselves to a second examination by a Board of Naval Surgeons, and if found qualified they are designated passed assistant surgeons. They are then eligible to be promoted to the grade of surgeon whenever a vacancy occurs.

The assistant surgeons are generally painstaking and industrious officers. Their duties are to study minutely the various modifications of disease, their therapeutic treatment, the details of medical topography, and the progress of medical science generally. They are stimulated to do so, in order that they may be able to pass their second examination. But the passed assistant surgeon, knowing that he will be promoted according to his number on the register, stops short in the march of improvement. Morbid anatomy is neglected, therapeutics are forgotten, and medical topography becomes irksome, and is seldom attended to, unless it be in compliance with express orders from the department. He attains the *summum bonum* of his ambition when he receives the appointment of surgeon; he knows that he can attain no higher grade in the service, and that his pay will be augmented, not by meritorious conduct, but at stated periods from the date of his commission. A life of ease is now the haven of his desire, and a useful and formerly industrious officer is by this process converted into a worshipper of the god of the epigraphic region. Shore duty is his paradise, and sycophantic intrigues with naval commanders consequently occupies the whole of that time and attention that might be advantageously devoted to the service.

If the Secretary of the Navy would order every naval surgeon who receives leave of absence to prepare an essay upon the medical topography of the place where he resides, and to forward it at the expiration of his leave, to the department, for the purpose of being printed in the leading medical journals of the country, it would not only be a step towards keeping his mind employed in the interest of the profession to which he belongs, but it would be the means

of directing his attention to the steady investigation of scientific truths, in which his progress would be rewarded by a feeling of contentment and satisfaction resulting from their successful pursuit.

There are, unquestionably, a good many surgeons in the navy who are possessed of considerable professional ability, and who have earned for themselves a reputation for talent and industry; but they are the exception and not the rule. The great majority are of a different stamp, and they could not well be otherwise. They were admitted into the service when an examination was a mere empty form, and they have invariably acted upon the principle of "the more they know the more they know." The English navy is now experiencing the embarrassing effects of similar inattention to this department, and before we are more seriously exposed to them we should endeavor at once to apply a remedy.

The desire which is observed to be rapidly gaining ground amongst our naval surgeons, to have themselves permanently attached to shore duty, is an evil of the most serious magnitude, and which, we fear, can only be corrected by legislative means. It re-acts injuriously upon the interests of the country, in more ways than one. Those who have no friends powerful enough to get them appointed to medical duties in their own native districts, have, in many instances, succeeded in worming themselves into the civil service, where they continue to receive their sea going pay whilst they are discharging, or attempting to discharge, the duties of the civilian. It is time that some effort should be made to put a stop to such glaring abuses.

THE ABOLITIONISTS BEGINNING THEIR WORK.

The abolitionists having failed to carry out the project of burning down the capitol at Washington, have commenced their work of revenge against the passage of the Nebraska bill by the murder of an officer of the law connected with the recovery of a fugitive slave at Boston. Greeley, it appears, with all his violence, could not succeed in firing up the treacherous agitators in New York to the same pitch of fanatical frenzy, or probably we might have had some lawless attempt at the rescue of the three fugitives sent home to their masters from this city on Friday last. Doubtless our Fourierite neighbor regards with envy the more successful agitation of his abolition co-laborer, Lloyd Garrison. At the same time, we perceive the "Jerry rescue" gang at Syracuse have been stopping a railroad train in search of a fugitive slave. They, too, are evidently inflamed with new zeal in their traitorous work of resisting the laws, since the final passage of the Nebraska bill. We trust that the whole set, from Boston and New York to Syracuse, as far as they are not indictable for the scaffold, the penitentiary, or the common jail, will be permitted and aided by the lovers of law and order to emigrate to Kansas or Nebraska. If they desire to be revenged for the passage of the Nebraska bill, let them meet the South upon the ground where the battle is to be fought, and choose them out of it if they can.

The order and law abiding people of the North desire to be rid of Garrison, Greeley, and their whole tribe of seditious agitators, as soon as possible; but these miscreants cannot be permitted to murder, or aid and abet the murder of an officer of the law with impunity. They must be punished, or there is no telling the extent of the murderous and incendiary acts which may follow. Let an example be made in the case of the Boston assassins, for the benefit of their complices, here, there, and elsewhere. Greeley was mightily outraged with the result of the Ward trial in Kentucky. What has he to say concerning this murder at Boston of an officer of the law in the discharge of his duty? Will our ferocious philosopher stultify himself, or boldly adhere to the policy of a traitor? Let us know.

Marine Affairs.

GOOD PASSAGE.—The schooner M. M. Freeman, Capt. Glover, which arrived yesterday from St. Bart, left here on the 18th inst., at 10 P. M., and on the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., was forty miles north of Havana, and was blowing more than moderate winds. After which she had very light winds, and was up with Barnegat at 6 A. M., yesterday, and at Sandy Hook at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, sailed at her usual hour yesterday, for Liverpool, with 215 passengers, a full cargo, and \$403,148 in specie.

SHIP MONTEZUMA.—The following is the latest report from this vessel, ashore on Long Island:—

ON BOARD SHIP MONTEZUMA, OFF NEWPORT, MAY 20, 1854. Yesterday wind got in S.W., and blew a gale. Sea high, and breaking over ship from stem to stern. No one could get on board to bring off the men, who passed a very uncomfortable night. Water ran deep on cabin floor. Wind to-day N.W., blowing hard; sea going down; ship heeling to leeward; pumps probably not be able to clear the wreck.

THE WASHINGTON PASSENGERS.—We learn that the Governor of Newfoundland has chartered the British brig Ann Amelia, to bring to this port forty-nine of the emigrant passengers who were rescued from ship Winchester, and carried to the shore by the U. S. S. Albatross. She was to sail on the 15th inst. The authorities at St. Johns had done everything requisite to make the emigrants comfortable, and on the application of E. J. Clark, Esq., of the U. S. S. Albatross, a plentiful supply of food and clothing.—*Boston Journal*, May 20.

City Intelligence.

INSPECTION AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—It will be seen by the Superior Court proceedings, that Judge Clouson yesterday granted an injunction against the Hudson River Railroad Company, restraining them from making any repairs or doing any work on the bridge at the foot of Canal street. It seems that for several days past the streets in that vicinity have been completely blocked up with the recently arrived emigrants, awaiting the pleasure of the railroad company to forward them on their journey West. Mr. John F. Tallman and Jacob Mays, of the Collins Hotel, are the defendants, and on the application of E. J. Clark, Esq., of counsel, the Judge granted the injunction. The defendants are ordered to show cause on the first day of June why the said injunction should not be granted, and to show cause why they should not be held liable for the damages sustained by the plaintiffs.

PARTY JUNK.—We have received a lithographic portrait of this great artist, drawn upon stone by F. Davignon, from a daguerotype by P. Haas. The artist has done their work well, and we are rarely seen as more effective and spirited likenesses. As our lady readers are well aware, Master Julien has a fine face and handsome person in addition to his considerable talent. In consequence, we have no doubt that all his admirers will possess themselves of this "counterfeit presentment." Our copy is endorsed "Souvenir de haute affection offert a M. James Gordon Bennett, par Paul Julien." New York, May 20, 1854.

AN OLD FELLOW'S WELCOME.—The members of State Rights Lodge of Odd Fellowship, of this city, gave a fine entertainment last night at Florence's Hall, in welcoming back to New York an old brother of this lodge, Julius K. Rose, from San Francisco. Mr. Rose left for the Land of Gold some four years ago, and in California was the pioneer in Odd Fellowship, being the first to establish there a lodge of this order. His effort was followed by great success, and there are now six lodge lodges in San Francisco, numbering over five thousand members. A party of about fifty sat down to the dinner last night, and after full justice had been done to the edibles which the members of the lodge had brought with them, several eloquent speeches were made, by Mr. Rose, George Peckham, Robert S. Lyon, Douglas Luffingwell, Chas. O. Richardson, and others. The party adjourned at about two o'clock in a great jubilation.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Cleveland Light Infantry and Cleveland Light Artillery will visit New York on their route to Boston, on Wednesday next, which place they will visit at the invitation of the Boston Light Infantry. They intend taking supper at the Courtland Hotel on Wednesday, and on Thursday proceed to Boston. All honor to our Western friends.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.
In the Matter of Withdrawing Duane street—Counsel for the Corporation moved the confirmation of the Commissioners report on the petition of Mr. Whiting, on the part of the owners, opposed the confirmation. Decision reserved.

A FLUTTERING AMONG THE OFFICE HOLDERS.
Mr. Redfield and Mr. Fowler to be Removed.

Critical Position of the Anti-Nebraska Movement.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEBRASKA BILL ON OFFICE HOLDERS—OPPOSITION OF THE MEASURE IN A "WAY"—RESIGNATION OF MR. O'CONOR.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854.

We understand it has been determined to heed all officeholders who were active in their opposition to the Nebraska bill. This will kick up a very special in New York, where the number of faithful is few. The Collector, Mr. Redfield, it is true, wrote a letter in favor of Nebraska; but notwithstanding that evidence in his favor he finds himself in trouble. The fact has been communicated here that several of the Custom House employees opposed the Nebraska bill, openly and secretly, and even went so far as to laugh at the leading articles in the Union—the emanations of the Cabinet itself, at least the kitchen portion of it. Mr. Redfield has been written to, to remove these men, but he refuses to do so, and declares that he cannot find any evidence against them, notwithstanding the fact that they do not deny the charges made against them.

The Collector will thus be in a state of open defiance of rank rebellion against the administration—it has been determined to cut the knot by cutting off his head. The Surveyor of your port, Mr. Cochrane, is deemed to be sound on Nebraska; and having that Scarlet letter in his breeches pocket, it has been considered advisable to let him alone. Besides, his uncle, the Hon. Gerrit Smith, is fast becoming a good national man, having associated with, and given dinners to, so many Southern members since he has been in Congress, that he is even thinking of buying some negroes; and this national uncle of his has endorsed Mr. Cochrane.

Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, the Postmaster, is, however, decidedly in trouble. His anti-Nebraskaism will be the death of him. But he must go, and most of his clerks also. The President declares that he only gave him office upon condition that he would support the administration through thick and thin; and having violated the terms of agreement, the office must be vacated.

We give you the determination of to-day only. What change there may be in the wind by Monday it is impossible to say. But if the President continues firm—a rather improbable supposition—there will be a turning out of office-holders on the first of Monday perfectly alarming.

It is too bad that the poor devils should be made to suffer for their conduct. They doubtless endeavored to be on the same side as the administration, but did not tack about with sufficient dexterity.

It is known that the President and the administration were only kept in favor of the Nebraska bill, after they did commit themselves, by the unceasing efforts of Judge Douglas and other gentlemen. Rumor has it, that the Judge had great trouble in keeping the people at the West and of the average from coming in, by using even plainer language to them than he used on the Senate floor.

But Redfield and Fowler, and their clerks, had no Judge Douglas in New York to stir them up. They have fallen from grace, and must resign in retracing their stupidity, whilst their fortunate successors will do well to keep their examples before their eyes.

Beyond passing the Deficiency bill next week, nothing will be done in Congress. Both Houses will probably adjourn on Wednesday till the following Monday, and from Monday till Thursday—so as to give time for re-attending the two chambers.

Frequent Cabinet meetings have been held with regard to our relations with Spain. Nothing is decided upon yet—though it is safe to assume there will be no war, if a respectable backing out on the part of our administration can prevent it. The two Commissioners—Dallas and Cobb, who have been sent to carry the day.

Applies of those changes. Mr. Charles O'Connor, the United States District Attorney for Southern New York, has again sent his resignation to the President. This is the third time he has made an effort to get rid of his office. It will be difficult for Gen. Pierce to refuse accepting this resignation. If he has a particle of self-respect, he must allow Mr. O'Connor to retire to private life.

Religious Affairs.

PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Presbyterian (N. S.) General Assembly was occupied through the whole of yesterday and to-day discussing the report of the committee upon the education of young men for the ministry. The debate is upon the expediency of Ecclesiastical Boards in distinction from the voluntary society system. Drs. Allen, Brainerd and Spear, are the leaders of the young Presbytery, which includes those in favor of distinct denominational action. Drs. Beman, Riddle, and others, are strongly opposed to the movement. The discussion this morning was very sharp. Rev. Albert Barnes has the floor for Monday morning.

A protest was presented against the action of this Assembly upon the slavery question. It will be read on Monday.

PRESBYTERIAN (O. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

</